



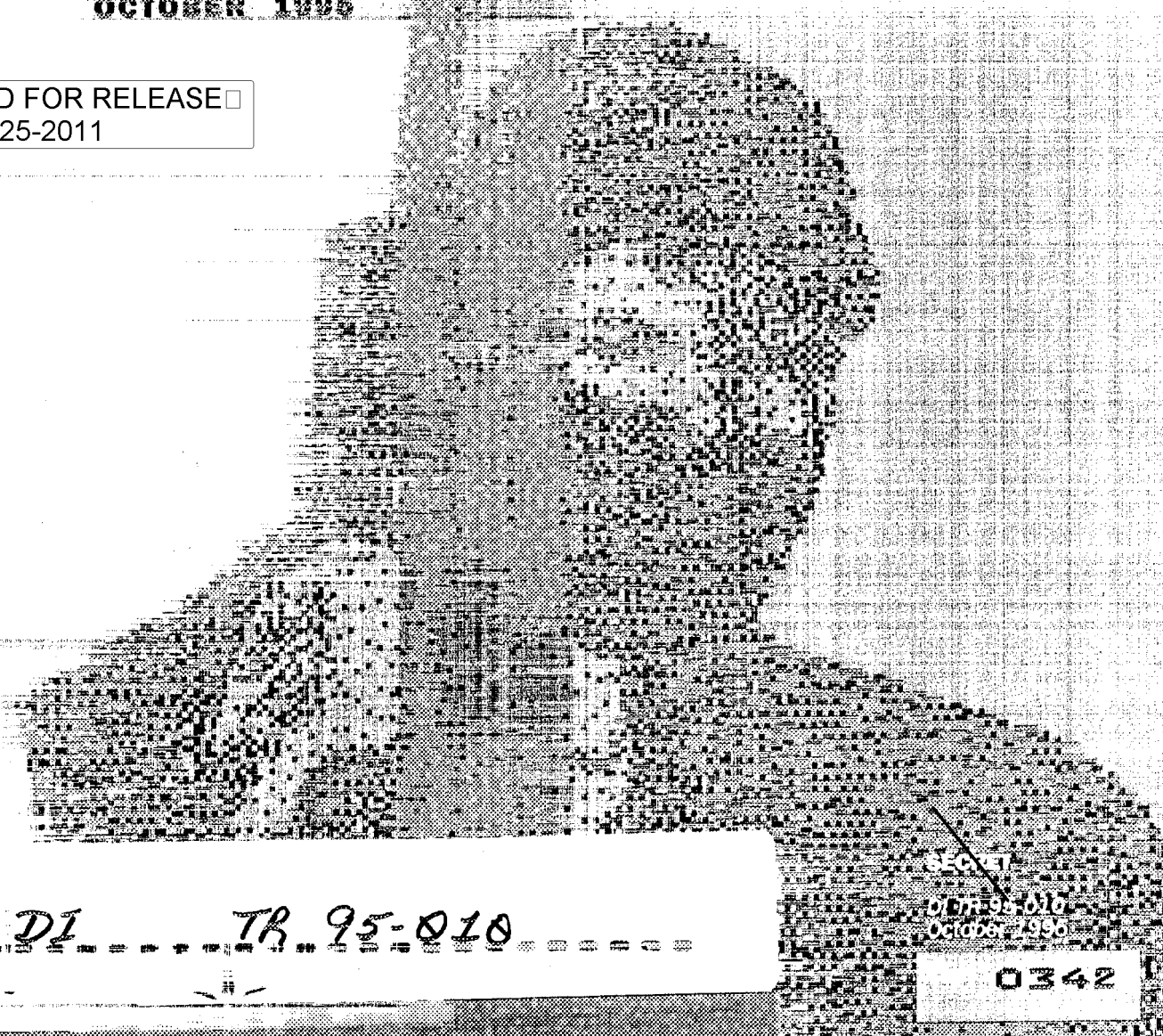
DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE

COUNTERTERRORIST CENTER

TERRORISM REVIEW

OCTOBER 1995

APPROVED FOR RELEASE ☐
DATE: 07-25-2011



CIA DI TR 95-010

SECRET
0177-95-010
October 1995

0342

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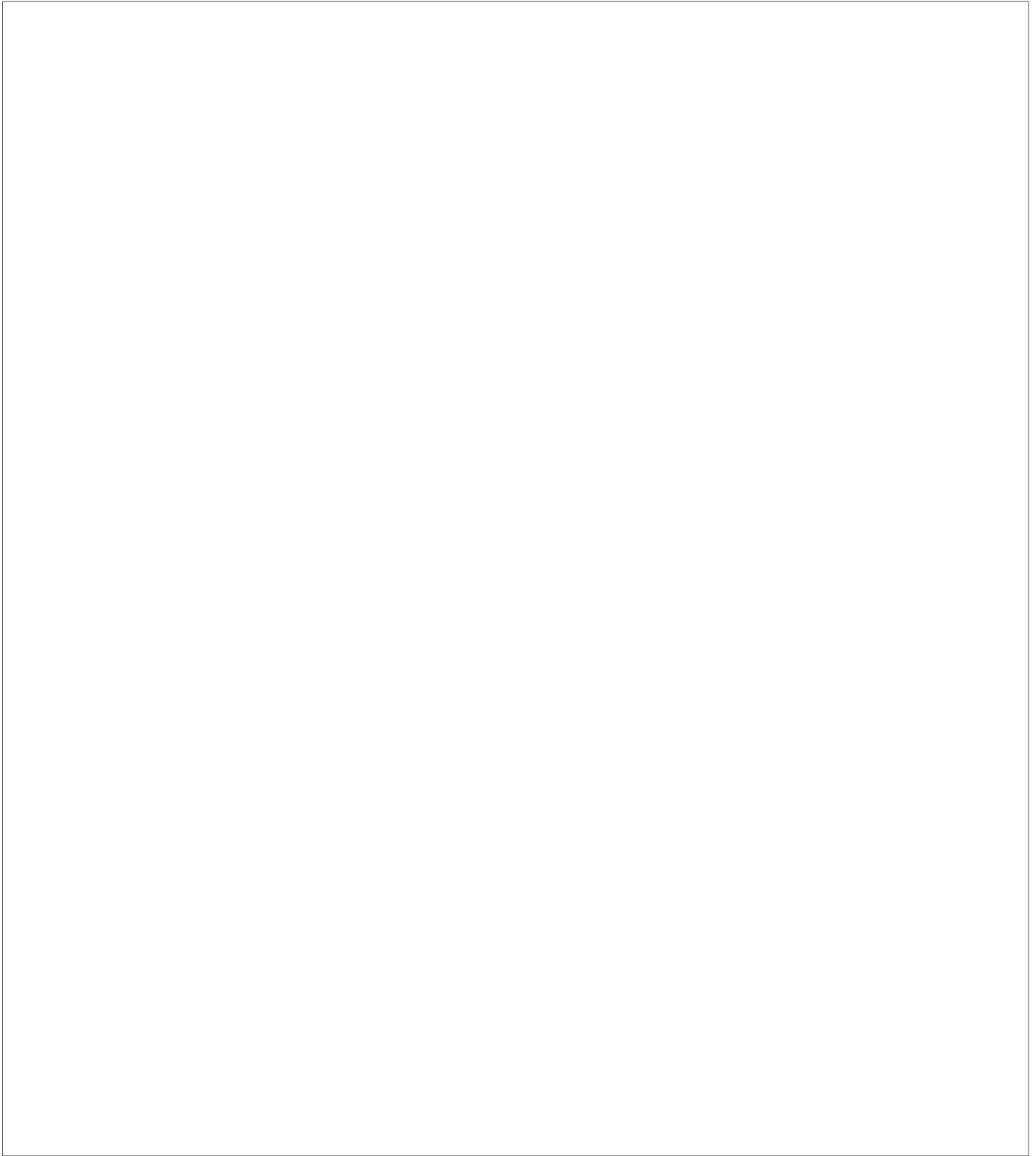
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Information available as of 18 October 1995 was used in this Review.

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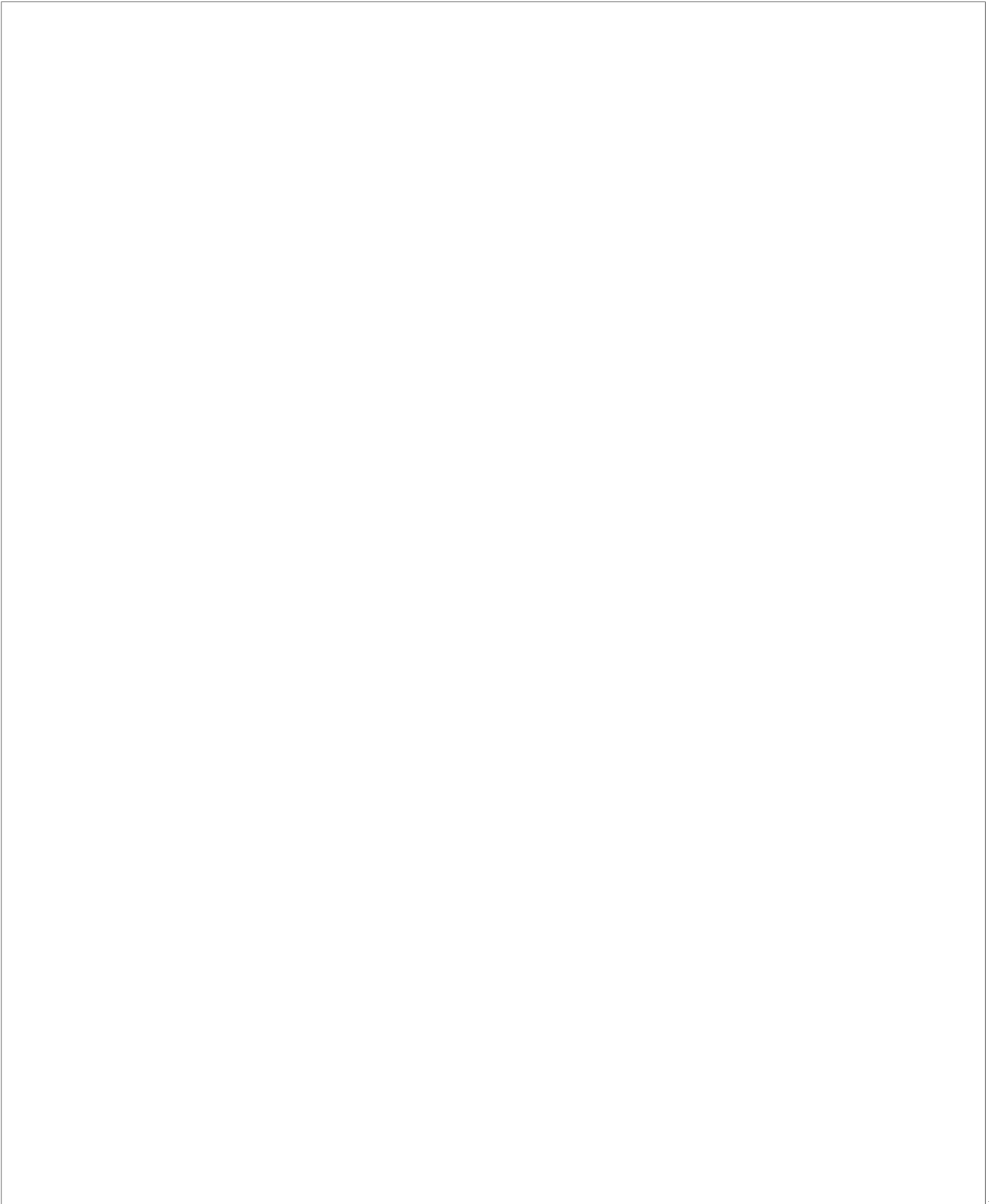
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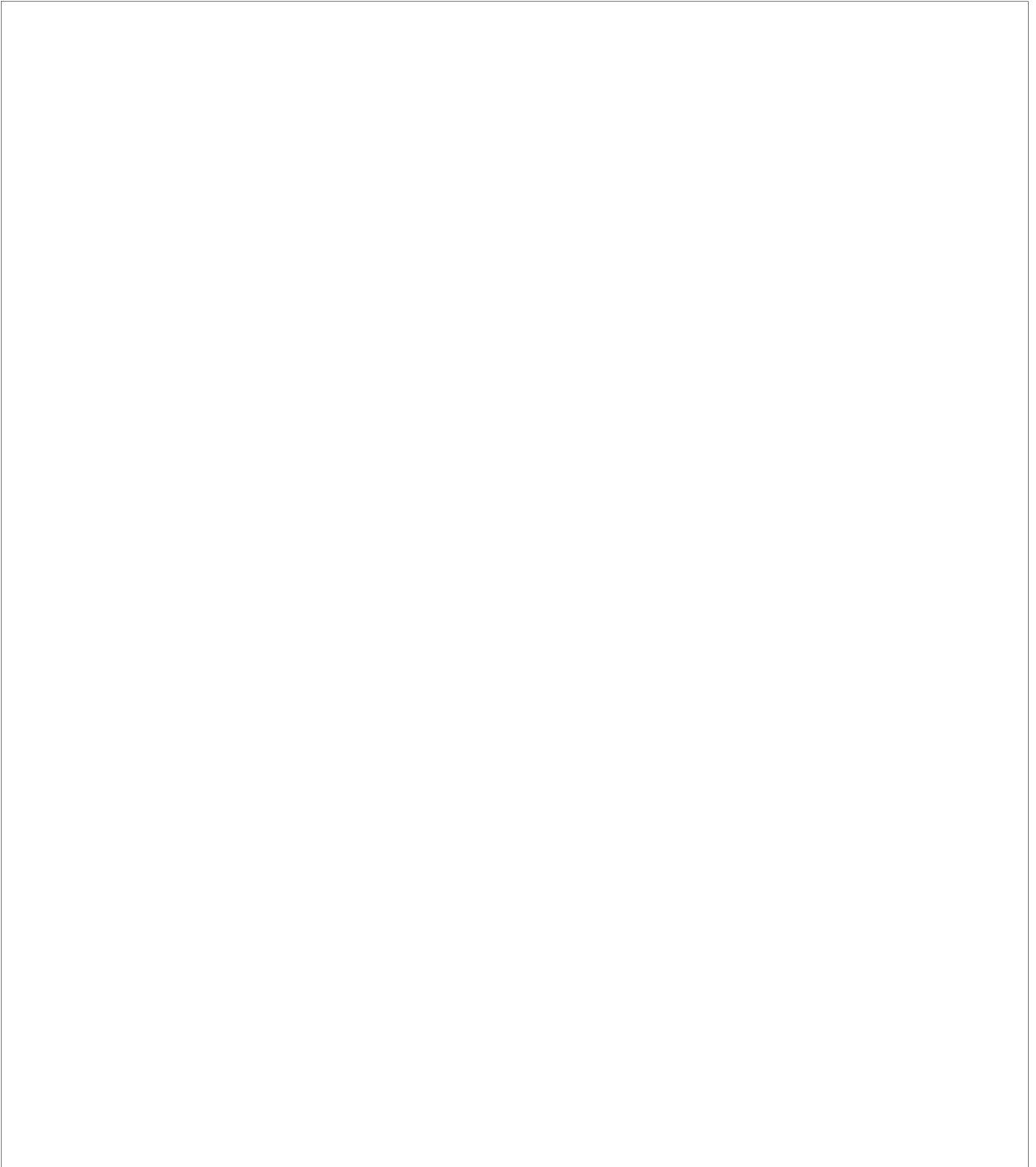


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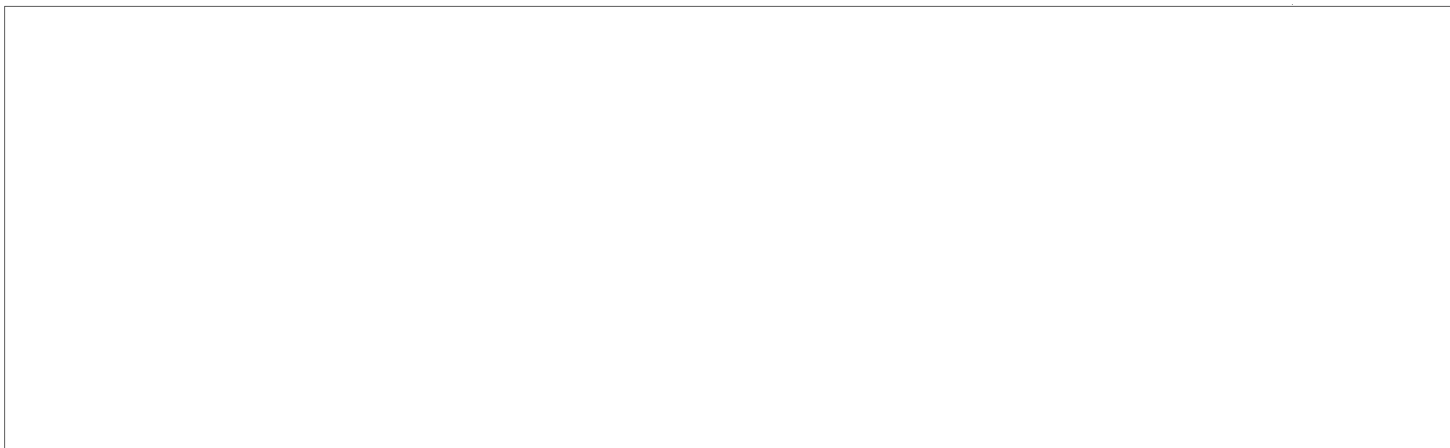
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Highlights

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The Terrorism Diary for November and December

Below is a compendium of November and December dates of known or conceivable significance to terrorists around the world. Our inclusion of a date or event should not by itself be construed to suggest that we expect or anticipate a commemorative terrorist event.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 4 November 1983 | Peru. Founding of Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA) and People's Revolutionary Command (CRP). |
| 13 November 1970 | Syria. Hafiz al-Asad assumes power. |
| 14 November 1935 | Jordan. King Hussein's birthday. |
| 17 November 1973 | Greece. Student uprising at Athens Polytechnic University (terrorist group 17 November Revolutionary Organization takes its name from this incident). |
| 22 November 1943 | Lebanon. Independence Day. |
| 29 November 1945 | Yugoslavia. Republic Day. |
| 29 November 1947 | Palestinians. International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People (anniversary of partition). |
| 3 December 1934 | Peru. Birthday of Sendero Luminoso leader Abimael Guzman. |
| 5 December 1982 | Spain. Death of GRAPO leader Martin Luna. |
| 10 December 1966 | Palestinians. Founding of Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP). |
| 13 December 1981 | Poland. Imposition of martial law. |
| 14 December 1983 | Chile. Founding of Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (FPMR). |
| 21 December 1948 | Ireland. Proclamation of republic. |
| 21 December 1967 | Palestinians. Founding of Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). |
| 23 December 1933 | Japan. Birthday of Emperor Akihito. |
| 24 December 1951 | Libya. Independence Day. |
| 26 December | Peru. Birthday of Mao Zedong (usually sparks Sendero Luminoso attacks). |
| 28 December | Latin America. Equivalent of US April Fools' Day—traditional day for hoaxes and bomb threats. |



Chronology of International Terrorism

The following incidents were considered by the Intelligence Community's Incident Review Panel since publication of the previous issue of the Terrorism Review and were determined by the Panel to constitute international terrorism. Such incidents provide the basis for the State Department's Patterns of Global Terrorism, which is published annually as the US Government's official record of international terrorism.

13 August

Switzerland: Arsonists firebombed an empty French high-speed train as it stood idle at a station near Bern, causing extensive damage. The perpetrators claimed responsibility for the attack in a letter to the press, signed only with undisclosed first names

17 August

France: A nail-filled bomb detonated in a trash bin near a subway entrance in Paris injuring 17 people. There was minor damage from the blast but among those injured were four Hungarians, four Italians, three Portuguese, one German, and one British citizen. The *Armed Islamic Group-General Command (AIG-GC)* later

claimed responsibility. Authorities determined a similar explosive device was used in the 25 July Paris subway bombing (see September issue of the *Terrorism Review*). [redacted]

20 August

France: *Assailants threw a molotov cocktail at a building in Paris that houses a Turkish sporting and cultural association, injuring six persons and causing minor damage.* Witnesses reported seeing three people flee the scene. No one has claimed responsibility for the attack, but the *Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK)* may be responsible. [redacted]

Latin America

24 June

Colombia: *Unknown guerrillas abducted the son of a British Exxon employee in Formeque.* The kidnappers demanded a ransom of \$500,000. On 12 August, during the course of negotiations, the victim's body was found. [redacted]

25 June

Colombia: *A Colombian social worker employed by the British Petroleum Company was kidnapped by an unknown group of guerrillas in Santander.* The victim was released unharmed on 28 July. [redacted]

2 July

Colombia: *Members of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) abducted an Ecuadorian businesswoman in Barbacoas, Narino.* [redacted]

5 July

Colombia: *National Liberation Army (ELN) guerrillas bombed a portion of the Cano Limon-Covenas pipeline at kilometer 61 in Arauca.* [redacted]



14 August

Colombia: *ELN guerrillas bombed an oil pipeline in El Carmen.* Three thousand barrels of petroleum spilled into nearby rivers before the line was shut down. [redacted]





Summary of Indigenous Terrorism—September 1995

This description of incidents and situations is not meant to be a detailed accounting of all domestic terrorist incidents, but rather to provide an overview of indigenous terrorism worldwide.

Asia

India

On 4 September Kashmiri separatists killed at least six persons and injured 16 others with a remote control bomb planted in a military vehicle parked outside a branch of the State Bank of India in Srinagar. The explosion destroyed several vehicles and damaged two banks, a police station, and a hotel where Western journalists are lodged while they cover the hostage crisis. The militant group *Hizbul Mujaheddin* claimed responsibility.

The Sikh terrorist group *Khalistan Liberation Force* claimed responsibility for a series of bombings in late September in and near New Delhi. Two bombs, one placed in a scooter and the other in a motorcycle, exploded during rush hour on 25 September in the historic Red Fort area injuring nearly 60 persons. On 26 September two bombs exploded at railroad stations in New Delhi and Panipat, injuring eight people.

Africa

Uganda

In the northern district of Gulu, at least 12 people were killed on 7 September when their Land Rover detonated a land mine. Authorities suspect the mine was planted by the rebels of the *Lord's Resistance Army*.

Europe

Corsica

On 10 September, a bomb exploded at a security firm in Bastia, destroying the office, six armored vehicles, and an adjoining shop. One person was injured. The same day, a bomb demolished a tourism office in Ajaccio. No one claimed responsibility for either attack. The *National Front for the Liberation of Corsica (FLNC)* is suspected in both attacks.

Germany

On 17 September, a bomb exploded outside the home of the Parliamentary Defense Spokesman for the governing Christian Democratic Union in Bonn. There were no injuries. The *Anti-Imperialist Cells (AIZ)* claimed responsibility.

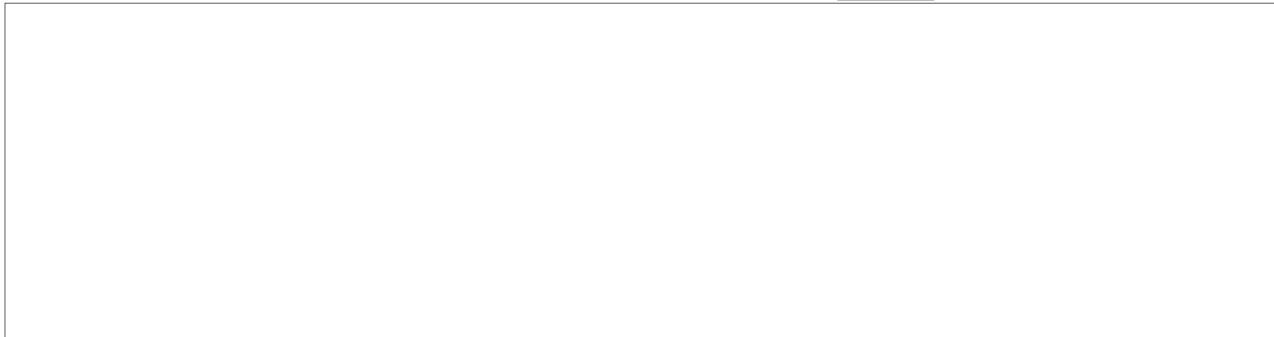
Spain

Unidentified assailants firebombed the Popular Party office in Barcelona on 12 September, causing minor damage. No one claimed responsibility. The *Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA)* is suspected.

Turkey

A grenade exploded outside a hotel in Istanbul's Laleli district on 9 September, damaging several buildings. A short time later in another part of the city, a bomb

detonated inside a building housing two newspaper offices, causing minor damage. No one claimed responsibility for either attack. []



Colombia

A small bomb exploded outside the Ministry of Justice offices in Cali shortly after President Samper visited the site on 2 September. No injuries were reported and no group has claimed responsibility. Authorities suspect the *National Liberation Army* or the *Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC)*. []

On 20 September in Apartado, 30 suspected *FARC* guerrillas forced 24 banana plantation workers off a bus and killed them. The guerrillas tied the victims' hands behind their backs and shot each one in the head. The victims were believed to belong to a local political party, Hope, Peace and Freedom []

Middle East

Algeria

A presidential candidate was assassinated on 17 September near Algiers. No group has claimed responsibility for the attack, but the *Armed Islamic Group* had previously threatened to kill participants in the election, which is scheduled for 16 November. []

Egypt

On 2 September unidentified gunmen opened fire indiscriminately on citizens in a Mallawi marketplace, killing three people. *Al-Gama'at al-Islamiyya* is suspected. []

West Bank

Five gunmen wearing Israeli army uniforms forced their way into a house in Halhoul on 8 September, where they shot and killed a Palestinian. The attackers entered several other houses and wounded two people. *Eyal*, a small group with links to the *Kach Movement*, and *The Sword of David* both claimed responsibility for the murder. []